Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

An independent weekly journal of LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS and LOCAL INTERESTS.

All public and local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of the county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled *Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers* in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address.

It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Our weekly circulation extends to every part of Essex county, and considerably elsewhere. SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison; in Caldwell, by M. Harrison; in Verona, by W. L. Scott; in Newark, by W. H. Winans, 445 Broad street, and at our office in Bloomfield, or by mail to Wm P. LYON, Editor, and Proprietor, Bloomfield, N. J.

ASSESSMENTS.

It will soon be time for town assessors to make out their schedule of valuations of the separate properties in the townships. If there is anything about which the citizens are of one mind it is that the appraisements of values have generally been unsatisfactory, because unequal and inequitable, as compared one with another.

It is a vexing question and is undoubtedly beset with serious difficulties which many persons are not aware of. The assessment valuations form the basis for County and State tax as well as Town tax. If the assessor of a town advances the values unduly, that is, out of proportion to the valuations in other towns, his town wil be compelled to bear a larger share of the County and State tax. Therefore one of the first principles he acts on is to keep the aggregate valuations of the Real Estate of the town as low as possible, consistent with his official duty and oath, He is the representative of the town and, in his relations to this question and to other towns, he is the *embodiment* of the town. Here the selfish principle of the town is opposed to the higher moral principles of generosity and patriotism But it is unavoidable, for each town is presumed to have burdens enough of its own to carry without assuming any that properly belong to others.

Within the bounds of most townships, the real property may be divided into two general classes, Agricultural or Farm Land; and Town Plots for dwellings, Factories or Stores. The first we understand to mean land in plots of many acres from which the owner or occupant supports his family in whole or in great part by the cultivation of the soil; Land that is not adapted, nor wanted, nor saleable for village or "villa" lots. It seems quite important to observe this distinction; and if this be well understood it should simplify the Assessor's duty and materially lessen the causes of dissatisfaction and complaint. It is very easy to ascertain what is the general productiveness or possibilities of Agricultural land its range being, in this part of the country, between $50 and $150. per acre. It is very rarely the case that it exceeds the latter sum. Great experience, skill and industry are needed to make it pay interest regularly on even that valuation. If then it is held to be worth several hundred dollars per acre it is because it is eligible to change its classification and should be rated under the other class.

It is manifest injustice to every other citizen to allow plots of 20 to 50 acres of land to be held in the midst of a village *as farm land*, and assessed as such, or at a very little higher valuation, encouraging the cupidity of the owners and retarding the growth of the village and damaging its best interests. These men are consequently exempt from the proportion of taxes which equity requires that their acres of lots *should* pay, and their neighbors, one-fifth acre lots right adjoining are compelled to pay five, or more times the ratio of tax than relatively belongs to them. We know instances in our villages and every thoughtful man does, where the *saleable* value of land has doubled or trebled within three years but the land being classed as farm land the tax imposed is advanced the merest trifle. They tell us that the land does not yield enough to pay for the cost of production (which is no doubt true) and therefore, forsooth, it should be assessed as farm land! The fact is it is not adapted, either by location, or quality or value, or treatment, to be farm land. The owner does not wish it for farm land. It has already risen in value to many times its first cost; is just adapted in every respect to make fine building sites; and would command high prices; why does not the owner sell, if he is unwilling to have it bear its ratable proportion of taxation? We have heard of one, owning perhaps 30 acres in a village, selling a lot one-fifth of an acre on a remote corner of his "FARM" for $1,000, (equal to $5,000 an acre), while he is taxed on an average valuation of $400 per acre! And what is more trying, such men are always most backward to make improvements themselves, and more ready to object to, and obstruct needed improvements when proposed by others. Agricultural land proper, should of course be valued on a fair estimate of the productive capabilities of such lands.

All lands in the village, fronting on its built up streets, should be assessed on the same basis, no matter what quantity may be owned by one man. Respect must of course be had to the eligibility of location and to the depth of lot. A *minimum* valuation per foot of frontage, for a standard depth of not exceeding 200 feet, could be the BASE UNIT for the valuation of the ground all through the village. In regard to LOCATION the lots should be classified according to the known and available prices of lots in different parts of the village, making, probably, three grades, and consequently three grades of prices per frontage foot for the Assessor's starting points. But this base might well be declared by the Township Committee, who, as coming from every part of the town should be especially capable of determining it wisely. They would designate which streets or sections should be classed with the minimum grade, which with the average and which with the *maximum* grade. This would relieve the Assessor of that responsibility and undoubtedly insure more satisfactory results.

Then in regard to VARYING DEPTHS of lots we should say for each additional 100 feet of depth, or fraction thereof, an addition of a fixed per centage of the first rate, or a graduated addition, according to the respective depths, would be proper.

Thus, it will be seen, there would be established a principle of assessment for the land based on equity, fairness and uniformity and not subject to the uncertain judgment or arbitrary rule of one man.

Now in regard to the houses there is of course a great variety but there is little difficulty in determining with sufficient accuracy the assessable valuation. We would propose to classify the dwellings and other improvements as follows:

Those not exceeding a cost of	$2,500
" between $2,500 and	$5,000
" " $5,000 and	$8,000
" " $8,000 and	$12,000
" " $12,000 and	$20,000
" over	$20,000

This would make six grades and we do not think it would be necessary to discriminate any closer than these limits suggest An Assessor of any experience can quickly place any house in its appropriate class.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The United States Senate and House of Representatives, and even the redoubtable General Butler, must all shrink, mortified into the background before the logical wisdom, probity and firmness of our noble President, Ulyses S. Grant.

In our Editorial some weeks ago, on the Boston Customs appointment, *We* took occasion to commend, in President Grant, the same high characteristics which he has now again evinced in a different way; in this veto of the Senate financial inflation scheme, which so disparaged the three learned bodies first above referred to.

We thank the President for so fully justifying our faith that he would not compromise his well earned reputation by giving his approval to, so disreputable a measure.

NEW SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

For once, perhaps for the first time, Massachusetts has departed from its accustomed wisdom and its time-honored practice of electing its *best* man to represent it in Congress, and has now determined to send Gov. Wm. B. Washburne as Sumner's successor to the U. S. Senate. He is said to be a man of unblemished character—his life having uniformly evinced purity of motives and uprightness of principles. He completed his academical education at Yale College at the age of twenty-four, and has since been engaged in manufacturing business. He is not without experience in public affairs having served in the State Legislature and in the House of Representatives at Washington; and has thrice been elected Governor of Massachusetts, which post he now occupies. In point of scholarship and cultured refinement he is undoubtedly far inferior to such as Everett, Webster, Sumner, Adams, Dawes and Hoar. His age is 54.

SAVINGS BANK.—Under Special Notices our readers will observe that the Peoples' Savings Institution is removing its office to No. 448 Broad Street, Newark, on the corner of Division Street, and immediately opposite the Morris and Essex Depot.

Deposites of smaller or larger sums, made now, will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, from the 1st. of May.

BUSINESS REVIVING.—In our walks through Newark, we cannot fail to notice considerable activity among the store.—The windows of dry goods and some other stores present attractive displays of goods, and at certain hours, throngs of buyers are moving in and out.

ASSESSMENTS.—Under this head, we have given in another column some suggestions for a more equitable way of estimating valuations. We hope it will receive the thoughtful consideration of citizens. We may probably illustrate the advantage of this method in our next issue, unless some other citizen should feel prompted to enlarge upon it. It would materially simplify the Assessor's work, and we do not see that it requires any legislative enactment to justify it or give it force.

UNDERDRAINING.—At this season of the year we most readily appreciate the importance of this subject, but it is not till the visible necessity has disappeared that the dire consequences of its neglect forces conviction upon observing and thoughtful minds by the conditions of health which many members of the community are left in. It is not difficult to demonstrate that a wise and effective system of drainage established in a town would contribute more to the health and longevity of its inhabitants than all the physicians and apothecary shops in the town if they were multiplied many times.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE has grown to be a very interesting and creditable feature of the GAZETTE, which its intelligent and cultured readers will appreciate. Our weekly sales are increasing considerably.

RUTGERS SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

From a careful examination of the last Annual Report of the Scientific School of Rutger's College, made to the Legislature according to law, we infer that the institution is doing a grand work in the line of its vocation.

It has two principal courses of study, either of which, students may elect and pursue exclusively. They are: A Course in Civil Engineering and Mechanics, and a Course in Chemistry and Agriculture. These Courses extend through four years and include literary as well as scientific studies.

The Institution is a well proved and decided success. The education acquired here is as sound as that furnished in the Classical department, the difference between the two consisting rather in the nature of the subjects than in the methods and the intellectual discipline employed.

There is an experimental farm belonging to this school where students in agriculture and Chemistry test theories, practice methods, determine results and learn to be skillful and proficient. This is a valuable acquisition to the institution.

The Faculty is now constituted as follows:

Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D., LL. D., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

George H. Cook, Ph. D., LL. D., Vice President, and Professor of Chemistry, Natural History and Agriculture.

David Murray, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Natural History and Astronomy.

Rev. Theodore S. Doolittle, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric, Logic and Mental Philosophy.

John C. Smoch, A. M., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.

George W. Atherton, A. M., Professor of History, Political Economy and Constitutional Law.

Rev. Carl Meyer, D. D., Professor of French and German.

Francis C. Van Dyck, A. M., Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

Edward A. Bowser, M. S., C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

Isaac E. Hasbrouck, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Graphics.

Charles G. Rockwood, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

James K. Barton, B. S., C. E., Tutor in Mathematics.

Professor Murray, having been appointed to the important and honorable position of Commissioner of Education, by the Japanese Government, has been granted leave of absence by the Trustees of this Institution, and still ranks as a member of the Faculty.

Professor Hasbrouck has returned from Europe where he had been paying particular attention to draughting, both theoretical and in its applications to the mechanic arts.

HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre.

April.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
At 7 A. M.	42°	40°	34°	37°	43°	44°	40°
At Noon	46°	36°	46°	56°	41°	49°	46°
At 9 P. M.	46°	36°	40°	48°	42°	44°	35°

BLOOMFIELD.

STREET IMPROVEMENT LAW.—What is our Town Committee doing under the last "Street Improvement Bill?" The first step was the construction of a new map of Bloomfield which we believe was completed in January.

But there are other steps provided for in the law, and they are the grand objects for which this expense was encountered and this first map was made. A second map was contemplated, which should delineate the Town Committee's scheme for streets in the town. This was expected to mark out where new streets should be opened and existing streets be straightened, widened, graded, or closed, when called for by owners of a majority of the lineal feet of land fronting on each line.

True, this was not mandatory but simply "*lawful*," and perhaps, therefore, *optional* with the Town Committee; but on this point there may be various opinions. It is evident, however, that the $2,500 paid for the first map has been as good as thrown away if we proceed no further.

There are some very desirable and important improvements in the way of opening new streets, or at least of extending old ones which should be considered, and if plausible and wise, might well receive the sanction of the Town Committee as authorized by that law.

It is hoped this matter is not destined to sleep very long. It may not be necessary to go to the expense of constructing another map. The map just completed will no doubt furnish all requisite facilities for portraying any proposed alterations and improvements in the lines of streets. And if it were placed where it could be viewed by the public it is not unlikely that valuable suggestions would be sometimes made that would guide and strengthen the judgment of the Town Committee in this work.

MR. SOMERVILLE, the efficient and courteous Station Agent in charge of the Morris and Essex Railroad at this place, is also a man of taste, as all will be convinced one of these days when the weather shall permit him to exhibit his floricultural skill in the centre of the carriage turnround at the depot. He is always making some improvement about his home—the people's halting place.

MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR TOWN COUNCIL.

The Township Committee met on Saturday evening, April 18th, for organization, and Alfred Taylor was elected permanent chairman.

Suitable rooms for meeting of Town Commissioners and Road Commissioners have been engaged in Jacobus Building; action of Committee in doing so was approved.

Regular monthly meetings of Town Committee are to be held on first Wednesday in each month. But until the present accummulation of road business is disposed of, the Committee will meet every Wednesday night.

Bond of Collector was fixed at $20,000.

The Collector, Assessor, Surveyors of Highways, Commissioners of Appeals, Road Commissioners, and Constables appeared and were sworn in, or sent in the necessary affidavits and bonds required by law.

J. B. Clark, Amos Crane, Jas. H. Baldwin, John McGarry, were appointed Pound Masters, for the year.

Joseph Carson was elected Superintendent of Roads. The Overseer of Poor was directed to procure supplies for Town Poor-house no longer from the village stores at retail prices, but he must make requisition on the Town Committee at each monthly meeting for supplies wanted for the next ensuing month.

It was also ordered that all allowances or permits to paupers outside the poor-house to trade to a certain amount per week are recalled, and are hereafter forbidden; and the overseer is to furnish a list of all paupers, both inside and outside the house.

Petitions to vacate portion of Linden street and lay out Midland Avenue received, and the Commissioners of Roads called to meet on the ground of aforesaid streets at 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., May 6.

Parties in interest on the line of Park street extension, north, were directed to appear before Town Committee, May 6, at their room at 8 o'clock p.m.

The First Regular meeting of the Township Committee was held April 22d.

Petition received to work Union Street to grade as established by Commissioners of Roads, and a special Committee of two was appointed to procure estimates of the expense of grading this street.

Ordered, that the parties in interest on the following streets and roads appear before Town Committee for final action as follows:

1. Gates Avenue and Union Street extensions on May 13.
2. St. Luke's Place, on May 20th.
3. Fullerton Avenue, May 27th.
4. Van Vleck road, June 3.

Ordered, That Pluries tax warrants be issued to E. C. Fuller for collection of uncollected taxes for years 1872 and 1873.

That Petitions for Sidewalks for current year must be sent in on or before May 20.

That Collector negotiate temporary loan of $3 000 in anticipation of collections.

Overseer of Poor reported 7 paupers in Poor-house and 9 families, as receiving aid and assistance in the house.

Resolved, That requisition of Overseer, for supplies for town poor house for ensuing month, be approved.

That the supplies of fresh meat to Town House must not exceed two dollars per week, and the bill for the same be rendered monthly.

Town Clerk directed to procure certified copies of all laws passed relative to the Township by the last Legislature.

MONTCLAIR M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on Sundays at 10½ a.m. and 7½ p.m., by the newly appointed Pastor, Rev. G. W. Smith.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—It has been before announced that Rev. Mr. Bradford by a very pleasant and generous arrangement with his people, is to be absent from his pulpit after the first Sunday in May. The Rev. Mr. M. E. Strieby will occupy the pulpit for some four Sundays and after that the Rev. J. D. Eaton.

MONTCLAIR TOWN COUNCIL.—We expect to be able to give regular reports of the Township Committee in this village and hope that our efforts to do so will be rewarded by many new subscribers there.

On the occasion of a notable marriage in Montclair, the conduct of uninvited roughs and rowdies outside the house was worse than reprehensible, it was perfectly unendurable. Ill-bred boys, ignorant rowdies and indecent loafers cannot be expected to govern themselves according to the conventional or decent rules of propriety; but when their misconduct is encouraged or directed by civilized, intelligent men and some who make pretension to social position, it is time that the outraged feelings of good society should assert its right and claim for protection by the ministers of the law and the custodians of the handcuffs. It is a shame that such a thing could have been once perpetrated; it will be an utter disgrace to our community if it occurs a second time.

The Parsonage of the M. E. Church was the scene of a very pleasant gathering on Wednesday evening, the occasion being a reception extended to the newly appointed Pastor, Rev. G. W. Smith. Members of the church and congregation to the number of about 100 filled the house and the evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner. Mr. Smith is meeting with a hearty welcome and is beginning his labors under pleasant circumstances

John B. Gough will deliver his Lecture, "Now and Then," in the Congregational Chapel on Monday evening, April 27, under the auspices of the Library Association.

CALDWELL—GEM OF THE HILLS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

We are having an unusually backward Spring up to this writing, 21st inst. The weather has been cold and dreary. Occasionally the sun peeps out from behind a threatening cloud imparting warmth and cheerfulness to nature; but this is only a short-lived felicity, for anon the curtain drops again, and shivering with cold we jog along wondering all the while if balmy air and birds and flowers will ever return with merry greeting. This has been a season prolific of colds. Almost every one you meet is a martyr to this sore infliction. And stubborn colds they are, too, for when once fastened on their victim they hang with all the tenacity of a Ring politician who has got his hands into the people's pocket. A favorable change in the weather, however, will produce a favorable change in the colds—not the politicians, for they are beyond all hope—and then syrups and lozenges may be set aside for future use in case of necessity.

But little work has been done in gardens, as yet, this Spring. I gave mine a "preparatory lecture" some time ago and left with an appointment for a weightier discourse at an early day which hasn't come yet. A congregation of weeds—not Tweeds—is already assembling. Burning eloquence will be required, I fear, for such a flock! It may be that a doctrinal discourse or two will answer the purpose. I have known such kind of physic to act as an exterminator on hardier plants. One dose of this kind of medicine is all that animated nature is capable of standing now. Hence, I shall try it on the congregation aforesaid.

Hotel proprietors in this vicinity are getting ready for Summer boarders. A profitable season is expected by them. I fear that the unsettled condition of Bloomfield Avenue will operate unfavorably for a remunerative business in the early part of the season. Still, it is but reasonable to expect that this temporary loss will be more than compensated for by the increased patronage which may be expected on the completion of the road.

Speaking of boarders reminds me that we want a well-appointed boarding-school in Caldwell. An institution of this kind, liberally founded, would prove a paying investment beside adding greatly to the attractions of the village. While other locations, less favored by nature, can boast of one or more Educational Institutions in which the higher branches are taught, Caldwell can only claim a public school. I am sure that this is a subject of sufficient importance to demand the earnest consideration of every property owner here.

ESSEX

LITERARY NOTICES.

MONTEITH'S COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY; local, physical, descriptive, historical, mathematical, comparative, topical and ancient, with map drawing and relief maps. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

The plan of this work commends it to teachers and school trustees, and also to parents, as singularly adapted to arrest and fix the thought of the scholar on the special subject under consideration. Its simplicity and perspicuity of arrangement and description, cannot fail to attract and interest the learner, while its large and comprehensive variety includes physical and historical as well as topographical geography. There are several unique and valuable features that will facilitate the understanding of the relative sizes of countries and their comparative distances from the equator as well as the general aspect of the surfaces, etc.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY comes to our table in fine paper, good print, cheerful cover and with 150 pages of choice and varied reading. Poetry and prose: narrative, description, history biography, science, story, philosophy and humor. Many of the articles are finely illustrated. This magazine is always up with the times and with the development and advances of society. 'My Mother and I," a love story for girls, commenced in the January number, is by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and is beautifully illustrated. This ought to secure thousands of new subscribers. $4 a year.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—This is another magazine which we value greatly and recommend earnestly to every family.

THE AGRICULTURIST is so widely known and so generally read that we need only announce its arrival to awaken a solicitude to get hold of it. It is especially important and valuable to every household at this season of the year.

THE ALDINE ART JOURNAL is the monthly which evinces, more than almost any other, the exquisite taste, the cultured skill and the breadth of editorial capacity which admits of no inferior issue. Excelsior seems to be its animus and aspiration; and these are so manifest in each succeeding number that we are fain to regard the present one always superior to its predecessors.

THE SANITARIAN is always sure of a welcome place on our table. It contributes its full share to make its constant readers wiser and healthier, and more useful as citizens. We know of no other magazine that can supply its place. Contents—Relations of Hygiene to Practical Medicine.—Prof. J. S. Wright, M. D. Medical Toadyism—New Journal of Homœopathy. The Sewage Question—The Earth Closet—Samuel Leavitt. Home—"Appleton's Journal." Rights of the Insane—Julius Parigot, M.D. Traps and Trapping—Leopold Brandeis. Laughter as a Medicine. Hygiene of Dwellings—Chas. A. Cameron, Ph.D., M.D., etc. Vienna Water Supply. Principles of Ventillation.—Lewis W. Leeds. Pettenkoffer's Theory Concerning Cholera.—New York Public Health Association. Army Medical Rank, Editor's Table—The Public Health. Annual Reports; Massachusetts; Minnesota; Michigan; Dayton; New Haven. Current Reports—New York; Brooklyn; Philadelphia; Chicago; St. Louis; New Orleans; Boston; Baltimore; Cleveland; Richmond; Indianapolis, Dayton; Providence. Foreign Reports—London; Paris. Cholera—Medical Topography of New York; The Sanitarian and its Contributors, By Drs. Harris and Allen; Personal-Bibliography—U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Catalogue of Library of Surgeon General's Office; Annual Report of Superintendent of the Schools of New York.

THE GALAXY.—This monthly in print, paper and general appearance is not surpassed by any. The chosen tint of its cover is quite in keeping with the Spring season, and we like its cut leaves. The contents include twenty articles, some of which are of great interest and of real value; the reader will not wish to pass any of them. Sheldon & Co. $4 a year. Contents—Linley Rochford. Joy—by Mary B. Dodge. The Americans in Paris. Sappho Impassionate. Scandinavia. Homage. An Odd Piece of History. Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries. VI Lost Beauties of the English Language—By Richard Grant White. Rachman and Ferraya. M. Raque's Hobby—By Kate Putnam Osgood. A Glimpse of the Tropics.—By Emily E. Ford. In the Dark—By Theo. Gift. Necken. Our Neighborhood. The Temperance Crusade. The Parody of the Period. Drift Wood. The Whiskey War. Elder Knapp Scientific Miscellany. Agassiz's Mode of Teaching Science. Science in Ireland. Natural Hirtory of the English Universities. Cultivation of the American Wild Fruits. Geology of the Sahara. The Chameleon. Cultivation of the Sugar Beet. The Law of Fatigue. A New Form of Electric Light. Lightning Rods. The Origin of "Giant's Pots." Improvement in the Bunsen Gas Burner. Ante-Natal Impressions. Vine Root and the Phylloxera. Arsenical Poisoning. Irrigation of the Colorado Desert. The Alabama Coal Measures. Scientific Items. Current Literature. Nebulæ.—By the Editor.

For the Saturday Gazette.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

MR. EDITOR: Will you give a small space in your valuable paper for a few remarks on the above topic?

It seems to me a large proportion of the young men in Bloomfield, who have to make their way in the world, by the labor of their hands, do not understand the true value of small savings or economies; or, if they do, they do not evince it in their practice.

Why can they not be convinced of the fact that as a rule the sure way to competence or to wealth, is by industry and economy; to be carried out in doors and out. I am fully persuaded very many do not begin to save their money because it has never occurred to them, it is possible, and because they cannot spare a large sum in beginning. A large portion earn more than they need to spend, and can save something if they will. The habit of saving is a fortune of itself; success depends more upon that quality than that of earning money.

There is one habit which has become so general, and I am aware it is unpopular to bring up, for if there is a young man nowa-days not addicted to it, it is the exception—that of smoking, or other use of tobacco, the yearly cost of which few stop to estimate. Few spend less than 20 cents per day and many much more. Twenty cents a day amounts to $73 a year, and what young man, who has never saved any money, that would not be proud to get his bank book footed up at the end of the year with $73 to his credit?

Stop, young man! reason and consider how you spend your money and how you may save it. Are you aware that Bloomfield has a Savings Bank? If not I will acquaint you of the fact. Yes, there is one that will take your money and allow you 7 per cent. interest; and if you can only begin with one dollar they will give you a bank book. Their funds are doubly secured where they can be called in on short notice. The bank is under the control of some of the most reliable men in Bloomfield, and depositors need have no fears that they will run away with their money or that it will be squandered.

The sooner you make a beginning the better.

I have not alluded to the more ruinous and expensive habit of using intoxicating drinks That comes under the same head as a useless expenditure; and all are aware of its ruinous consequences. C.

Watessing.

Mr. Alfred E. Allen, of Newark, well-known throughout the city and State, as a confectioner and caterer, died at Baltimore on Wednesday evening, at about six o'clock. Mr. Allen had long been suffering with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

For the Saturday Gazette.

NOTES OUT OF TOWN.

BELLEVILLE CITY.

The excitement occasioned by the adoption of the new city charter for the government of this ancient village has been very great for a few weeks past. There is a question concerning its legality, and various opinions are held by different parties as to the policy of governing such a small place with so cumbersome an act. Great dissatisfaction is felt by a large portion of the inhabitants in view of the manner in which the measure was adopted. Many not being aware such a measure was under consideration, and feel justly aggrieved that they were not consulted, but are forced to abide by that which would have met their protest if presented at the ballot box whence such important measures emanate and then only after mature consideration. The committee on incorporation themselves confess it was adopted hastily and is a mere copy of the one in operation in the city of Bayonne, without any regard to the particular needs and wants of this would be city, which is very differently situated both geographically and as regards the character of the population. There are however, some very good provisions in the charter, among which is the manner of assessing property. A supervisor of taxes is elected from each ward who together with the assessor (who is appointed by the council) and the mayor who has full power as a member, constitute a board of assesment who cannot pass upon any valuation except on a three-fourths vote of the whole board. While this feature would seem to be a good one there are others that are altogether bad, while all needed provisions are made for having streets &c., in the town. None is made for road repairs in all that portion (which is the greater part of the city) outside of the immediate centre of the village. No appropriation can be voted, except those made by a voluntary act which has no binding effect in law, even if a majority could be obtained in favor of such action. This no doubt will prove very unsatisfactory to a great number.

A mistake was made in giving the council the power to grant liquor licences, as there is what may be termed a liquor party in this town who are averse to electing any one with temperance principles the result is as has been proved), no one can represent us (whatever his ability or fitness for office) who is opposed to the traffic in rum. The division of the town into wards was a hasty act and needs to be reconsidered. One of the wards polls 39 votes and contains seventeen houses, while another is all republican, and the adjoining one altogether democratic, while the city is principally comprised in the remaining one. There are many other objections to this act, the principal one being the large amount of taxation the people are subjected to if improvements are forced upon them instead of taking their natural way (although the originators of this scheme have taken great pains to impress upon the people that improvement can be had for nothing, all sensible people know that the preparation necessary to inaugurate improvements on a large scale will certainly entail enormous expense. M

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

Governor Parker has signed the compulsory education bill passed by the last Legislature.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of the Congregational Church, is expected home about the middle of May, fully restored to health.

Rev. Dr. George H. Whitney assumes charge of the new seminary at Hackettstown, just finished at a cost of $75,000, and which is announced to open September next.

The Presbytery of Newark (Presbyterian) has been in annual session this week.

THE VALUE OF PLUCK.

It is this pluck, this bull-dog tenacity of purpose and stubbornness of perseverance, that wins the battles of life, whether fought in the field, in the mart, or in the forum. "It is the half-a neck neck nearer that shows the blood and wins the race; the one march more that wins the campaign; five minutes more of unyielding courage that wins the fight." History abounds with instances of doubtful battles or unexpected reverses transformed by one man's stubbornness into eleventh hour triumphs. It is opinion, as De Maistre truly says that wins battles, and it is opinion that loses them. The battle of Marengo went against the French during the first half of the day, and they were expecting an order to retreat, when Dessaix consulted by Napoleon, looked at his watch and said, "The battle is completely lost; but it is only two o'clock, and we shall have time to gain another." He then made his famous cavalry charge, and won the field. Blucher, the famous Prussian general, was by no means a lucky leader. He was beaten in nine battles out of ten; but in a marvelously brief time he had rallied his routed army, and was as formidable as ever. He had his disappointments, but he turned them, as the oyster does the sand which annoys it, into a pearl.

Washington lost more battles than he won, but he organized victory out of defeat, and triumphed in the end. It was because they appreciated this quality of pluck, that when the battle of Cannoe was lost, and Hannibal was measuring by bushels, the rings of Roman knights who had perished in the strife, the Senate of of Rome voted thanks to the defeated general, Consul Terentius Varro for not having despaired of the Republic. In the vocabulary of such men there is no such word as "fail." Impossibilities, so called, they laugh to scorn. "Impossible!" exclaimed Marabeau on a certain occasion; "talk not to me of that blockhead of a work! "Impossible!" echoed the elder Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, in reply to a colleague in office who told him that a certain thing could not be done! "I trample upon impossibilities!" Before such men mountains dwindle into mole hills, and obstacles that seem unconquerable are not only triumphed over, but converted into helps and instruments of success, by their overwhelming will.—*From Prof. Mathew's "Getting on in the World."*